



OFFICERS OF COLUMBIA CO.

President Judge—Hon. William Ellwell.
Associate Judge—(John Derr.
Prothonotary and Clerk of Courts—John G. Freese.
Register and Recorder—John G. Freese.
Commissioners—(Allen Mann.
(John P. Fowler.
(Montgomery Cole.
Sheriff—Samuel Snyder.
Treasurer—John J. Stiles.
Auditors—(L. B. Rupert.
(John P. Hannon.
Commissioner's Clerk—Wm. Krickbaum.
Commissioner's Attorney—E. H. Little.
Mercantile Appraiser—Capt. Geo. W. Ut.
County Surveyor—Isaac A. Dewitt.
District Attorney—Milton M. Traugh.
Coroner—William J. Keller.
County Superintendent—Chas. G. Barkley.
Assessors Internal Revenue—R. P. Clark.
(John Thomas.
(S. B. Diemer.
Assistant Assessor—(J. H. Keeler.
(J. S. Woods.
Collector—Benjamin F. Hartman.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER'S STORE, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned has just fitted up, and opened, his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

In this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES of various patterns and styles, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers.

Give him a call, and you will get a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

Bloomsb., Sept. 8, 1866.—J. JACOB METZ.

PLASTER FOR SALE.

The undersigned is about fitting up a

PLASTER MILL

on the PENN. PRINCIPLE MILL, and will offer to the public one HUNDRED TONS BEST

Novia Scotia White Plaster.

prepared ready for use in quantities to suit purchasers, at any time from the first of March next.

At a price from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton.

Catawissa, Jan. 25, 1867.

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

OSCAR P. GILTON.

Respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

at the LOWEST Possible Prices;

at short notice and in the very best and latest styles.

Mr. Gilton, (as is well known in Bloomsb.), has had many years of successful experience with a reputation for good work, integrity and honorable dealing.

Place of business on South East Corner of Main and Iron Streets, over J. K. Gilton's Store, Bloomsb., Oct. 10, 1866.—24

FORKS HOTEL.

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements.

It is now prepared to receive its former guests and the traveling public that has accommodations for the comfort of its guests as second to none in the country.

His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wine and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "Old Beer") purchased direct from the importing houses, are of the very best quality, and free from all adulteration. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future.

GEORGE W. MAUGER.

Bloomsb., Nov. 21, 1866.

MACHINE AND REPAIR SHOP.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the public, that he is prepared to

execute all kinds of MACHINE WORK, at J. J. METZ'S SHED, in Bloomsb., where he can always be found ready to do all kinds of repairing, including Thrashing Machines, and in short, all kinds of Farming Implements. ALSO, TURNING AND FITTING UP OF CASTING AND MACHINERY, done on short notice, in a good workmanlike manner, upon the most reasonable terms.

His long experience in the business, as foreman in the shop of Lewis H. Bates in this place, for over nine years, would lead him to give his patrons every satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

GEORGE BASSETT.

Bloomsb., Nov. 21, 1866.

FALLON HOUSE.

THE subscriber having purchased the "Fallon House," is

LOCK HAVEN, Pa.

property of E. W. Buey, Esq., would say to the friends of the House, his acquaintance, and the public generally, that he intends to "keep a House," with the accommodations and service of a first-class House, and humbly solicits their patronage.

J. G. TINKER.

Lock Haven, Dec. 25, 1866.

MISS LIZZIE PETERMAN.

Would announce to the ladies of Bloomsb. and the public generally, that she has just received from the eastern cities her

Spring and Summer

MILLINERY GOODS,

consisting of all articles usually found in first class Millinery stores. Her goods are of the best quality and among the most handsome and cheapest in the market. Call and select to your own taste.

Nobody should purchase elsewhere before examining Miss Peterman's stock of goods. Bonnets made to order, on the shortest notice, or repaired.

Store on Main street, 34 door below the store of J. J. Metz & Co.

Bloomsb., May 2, 1866.—16.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

H. H. HUNSBARGER,

Main Street, below the "American House,"

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Where he keeps on hand, and furnishes to the home and country trade, at Philadelphia (lowest) prices,

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO,

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGAR all kinds of

SMOKING TOBACCO,

Shag, Moccasin and Briar Wood Pipes, and all articles pertaining to his trade.

These small retail dealers in cigars and chewing tobacco, would do well to give him a call, in stead of sending to the cities for every article they need, as he has the best of the country produce.

September 1, 1866.—30.

PURE DRUGS,

Medicines, Paints, Oils and Varnishes, always on hand, and sold cheaper than at any other Drug Store in town.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at Meyer's Drug Store.

Dr. J. J. Meyer's Medicines sold at Meyer's Drug Store.

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THE

Bloomsb. Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN

BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.

TERMS.—\$2.00 in advance. If not paid within

SIX MONTHS, 25 cents additional will be charged.

For further particulars until all arrears are paid except at the option of the editor.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE TIMES CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.

One square and no more than 12 lines, \$1.50

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OFFICE: In Shive's Block, Cor. of Main and Iron Streets.

Address: W. H. JACOBY, Bloomsb., Columbia Co., Pa.

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN H. HILL.

Delivered in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

Ladies and Fellow Citizens:

Pardon me while I say that, in presenting

my views, I think of no living man, individually, to whom my remarks are to apply.

I have come to talk freely to you about the dangers of the country. Little minds ascribe little objects to those whose views they do not agree with, and he has attained an unenviable reputation whose friends say "you mean him," when I am speaking of treachery and showing the evil consequences of a certain line of policy. I have no personal attacks to make on an enemy, even if I have one. God knows if I could, with my own hands, I would gladly place a crown of imperishable honor on the brow of my most bitter foe, if I could thereby rescue my country from the perils that environ it! [Applause.] But if I have an enemy, and a vindictive spirit, and I could make no more of him than that he should support the hellish schemes of those who are now seeking to subvert the Constitution and destroy our liberty. He is digging a grave for himself which posterity will never water with a tear. Let him alone. I have come to discuss the present phase of the revolution.

We have had a war which raged furiously for four years. It originated simply in a difference of opinion as to our rights under the Constitution. This difference existed from the first. It existed among the framers of the Constitution. It could not be settled by argument, and an appeal was made to the sword. It was an open fight. There was nothing secret or ambiguous in the issue. It was waged by men influenced in the masses by patriotic emotion on both sides; and it was not to destroy the Constitution, but to assert on each side their different views. On our side it was asserted that the States were separate and independent sovereignties, and the Constitution was a compact, which each party was at liberty to dissolve at will, and so we seceded and declared ourselves out of the Union. On the other hand, it was contended that we were not out of the Union, notwithstanding our secession acts; and that the Constitution was not a compact, but a binding law upon the States resulting from a compact, and therefore no one of the number could dissolve the connection at will, upon this issue we went to war. The war was fought till we laid down our arms and agreed to what our enemies said—that we were in the Union.

But there is now another question to settle. It is still within the range of argument. Its proportions are huge. The issues are startling. It is not a difference of opinion as to what the Constitution means, and what are our rights under it; but its objects are plainly, unmistakably, to set aside the Constitution and provide something else. I have never doubted that we were coming to this issue. In speeches made by me, five, six, eight, and ten years ago, I predicted this and every page of our history since that time has verified the prediction. The people of the North honestly love the Constitution, but the leaders there hate it and intend to destroy it, and the confusion through which we have passed has thrown the opportunity of making the effort into their hands, and the present military bill, and the one which is not yet promulgated as law, are the means adopted to accomplish their design. These bills are proposed for our acceptance. There is a remarkable feature in these measures, that while force is employed to execute them, they are not yet nominally submitted to us for our acceptance or rejection.

I object to the whole scheme because it is unconstitutional. A distinguished man—pardon me, I ought to have said a notorious individual, said to me a few days ago, that I ought not to waste my time to prove the constitutionality of these measures—a thing which every man, woman and child in the country knew—and yet he was for accepting it! He spoke truthfully. That tottering gray-haired candidate in Pennsylvania for perpetual infamy, who is building for himself a monument of malignity that will overshadow the pyramids of Egypt, said the Constitution had nothing to do with it. I shall never get done shuddering, and horrors will never cease to rise in my mind, when I see men taking an oath to support the Constitution, and then legislating to put in force measures which are outside of it. A great many of our own people flippantly say the Constitution is dead. Then your rights, and

hopes for the future, and all hope for your children are dead. I ask every man, if the Constitution is dead, why are we always, every day, and at every new step, required to support it?

Now, I affirm that these military bills are not only contrary to the Constitution, but directly in the face of the amnesty oath you were required to take after the surrender. The Government thought proper in accepting your submission, to take your oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States. Why was that oath required, if the Constitution was dead?

But it is said that the Constitution does not apply to us. Then don't swear to support it.

But it is said again that we are not in the Union. Then why swear to support the Union of these States? What "Union" does that mean? When you took that oath, was it the Union of the Northern States alone that you swore to support? What business have you with that Union? No it is the Union of all the States known to the Constitution that you have sworn to support.

But they say that the oath was prescribed by the President, and that he is not loyal. Then I must answer a fool according to his folly, and a traitor according to his treason. What do they require who passed these bills—this military juggernaut? They require every man who registers his name to vote, to swear to support the Constitution, and counsel and persuade others to do so—and still it is said that the Constitution has nothing to do with it! They say the scheme is outside of the Constitution, and yet in the process of carrying it out, they require an oath to support the Constitution and to counsel and persuade others to do so! That is more than Mr. Johnson ever required in the oath which he prescribed.

It is my business to support the Constitution, and my duty and pleasure to persuade others to do so. Some of you who favor the acceptance of the military bills take an oath to this effect, and still intend to vote for a convention which you admit to be ordered contrary to the Constitution! How is this? If you vote for the convention you are perjured! [Tremendous applause.] O! I pity the race of colored people who have never been taught what an oath is, or what the Constitution means. They are drawn up by a selfish cove of traitors to inflict a death blow upon the life of the Republic by swearing them to a falsehood! They are to begin their political life by perjury to accomplish treason! I would not visit the penalty upon them. They are neither legally nor morally responsible, but it is you—educated designing white men—who thus devote yourselves to the unholy work—who are the guilty parties! You prate about your loyalty! I look you in the eye and denounce you! [Applause.] You are morally and legally perjured traitors! You perjure yourselves and perjure the poor negro to help your treason! [Immense applause.] You can't escape it! You may boast of it now, while passion is rife, but the time will come when the very thought will wither your soul and make you hide from the face of mankind.

I shall discharge the obligation of an amnesty oath. It required me to support the Constitution and the emancipation of the negro, and I do. I will not bind my soul to a new slavery, to hell, by violating it. I talk plainly, but I simply want to strike through the impenetration of the hardened conscience, and make men feel and realize their true situation.

I have proved that these military bills violate the Constitution, and that you, in carrying them out, violate it and your amnesty oath and your registry oath. And what is your purpose? It must be a great good you seek to induce you to commit so much crime and folly.

Sometimes men wink at what is by strict technicalities wrong in the individual, to accomplish some great good to the public. I do not recognize the correctness of such action; but what do you propose by trampling upon the Constitution and violating your own solemn oaths? Is it to save the State and preserve liberty? This is not the object, but the purpose is as infamous as the measure resorted to to effect it. You first propose to abrogate your State governments by authority of the so-called Congress—a mere cove of a portion of the members of that body. By whom is this dictated? The principle that whoever forms a government should form it for themselves as well as others, is a correct one; but the men who propose this for us do not live in any of the ten States affected by their legislation. It is not made to suit either black or white, or any other class of our people, but to suit themselves, while they are not affected by it, and if you act upon their proposition, in a manner to suit yourselves, you will not be accepted by them; nay, you violate the Constitution to subvert the Government. And by carrying out these measures you disfranchise your own people. Suppose we concede, for argument, that it is right to disfranchise the white people; if this is right by what principle of law or moral do we disfranchise the white people? "O, but," you say, "the whites have been rebels." Then they should all be disfranchised, and not a part of them. Besides, the government you are to frame is to be a civil government, and last for all time, and for peace, when there can be rebels. I see it stated that General Sickles has advised that the disfranchising feature be repealed or modified, and for the reason that the enfranchised class are not fit to fill the offices.

Well, if he has done so, he has acted wisely, and has shown himself capable of appreciating one truth. And it is a great truth—one that will hide a multitude of sins; and it might be well for his fame if these recommendations alone could be remembered of his administration. In the fact that a republican government can rest upon and be perpetuated only by the virtue and intelligence of the people, you propose to exclude the most intelligent from participating in the government forever!

You will by these measures inaugurate a war of races. A people who will abrogate their own government and disfranchise the most intelligent of them at the dictation of those who are not to be affected thereby, and live under the dictation of a foreign power, have no conscience; but if you have a conscience, I hope to reach it. By all you hold dear I warn you that by accepting these military bills you inaugurate a measure that will exterminate the African race. Some of you who have come among us are taking the negro by the arm—telling him that you are his friend, and that you gave him his liberty? Is he happy? YE WHITE SUPREMACISTS!! Ye mean in your hearts to deceive and buy up the negro vote for your own benefit. [Applause.] The negroes know no better; but I would ask them: If these men are faithful to the Constitution of the country, how can they be faithful to you? Yet these men admit in the very act that they are deserting the Constitution! They take an oath to support it, with the purpose and intent formed beforehand to violate it, and vote for measures contrary to it. They are not fit to be trusted by any animal, dog or man! [Applause.] Such a man would betray his pointer, and such a woman sell her poodle! They are not capable of being the friends of anybody but themselves. I don't pity the whites so much who are to suffer by these measures. "You know your duty and did it not," and if you are beaten with many stripes, you have the authority of Scripture for saying that your punishment is just; but to see the Africans led off by a clap-net which they don't understand, and used because they don't understand it, and thus led to the slaughter by men who are faithful to every principle—under the belief that they are being elevated and exercising God-given rights, is enough to make any man feel sick at heart and experience the deepest pity for the unfortunate race.

This is not the first time that such things have been attempted. Unfortunately, there have been before both fools and knaves in the world, and some of you, it would seem will not learn wisdom from the lessons of the past. If the Constitution is dead, we are outside of it, in any, what government have we? We have nothing, in that case, but the will of an unlawful cove, and don't you know this means only anarchy, and then despotism and tyranny? What inducement is held out to you to accept their propositions? You say it is to get back into the Union! And for this you are willing to submit to disfranchisement and the inauguration of a policy that tends to a war of races! All to get back into the Union—just where you are already, and always were!

What do you want to get back into that sort of a Union for? If you are not now in it, what can you expect by getting in such as they present to you? You say it is to get representation in the Union! Is not Kentucky in the Union? Has shenny representation? The telegraph informs us that that revolution has been introduced into the so-called Congress making inquiries whether Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky have State governments or not? Are you so stupid as not to see what all this means? The result will be the substitution of the Radical will for all law! Take that home with you and digest it. That is where you are going! Kentucky is excluded from representation because it is alleged, her representatives were voted for by disloyal men. What is meant by disloyal? Every man who does not support the Radical party will soon be declared disloyal, and every State which does not vote the Radical ticket will be disloyal and her government illegal. I tell you, unless patriotism shall wake up from the slumber which the horrid confusion of war has given it, the Radical party will be our only government, and Radical will be our only law.

I look for this revolution to go on. Whoever thinks this war upon the Constitution will stop with the ten States is a madman or a simpleton to be pitied, or a knave to be despised. I have expected them to take charge of Connecticut because he dared to elect a Governor that did not agree with the Radical party; and sure enough, Sumner in a late letter strikes that key note. He says a similar bill for all the States is a cut short to universal suffrage. The so-called Congress immediately on its meeting took charge of Kentucky and excluded her whole delegation with one exception. If they can reject these, they can reject every one who differs with them, and they will do so; and they will receive only those who will agree with them. These they will receive. I care not what may have been their sins heretofore; if the very worst secessionist in all this land will shine around the streets and say he is a radical now, he is as good as the saints in Heaven for Radical purposes. [Applause.] They are not for race or color for antecedents; if you now favor radical schemes you are loyal, and if you oppose them you are disloyal!

But you say you are in favor of going into the Union, because if you do not, your property will be confiscated. A gentleman

of this city, a few days ago, said to me that he was in favor of the acceptance of these military bills, because he thought it the best we could do. I said to him, "You do not say that for yourself, but for your brick stores!" [Applause.] But you are not half so wise as you are knavish! You would lose the Constitution and the country to save your brick stores, and then by your very course you will lose your brick stores also! I am ashamed to talk or use arguments about confiscation in time of peace! It is a war power, not known to international law except as a war power, to be used only in time of war, upon an enemies goods! Confiscation in time of peace is nothing more or less than robbery!

But you say they have got the power and they will exercise it, unless we do as they bid us. And will you in this case abandon your only protection? It is like going out into the highway and surrendering your purse to the robber to keep him from taking it! I could introduce a great deal of high authority to establish the point, but I will not insult the Radical portion of this audience by reading from any authority for them except from a Massachusetts Judge. Here is what he says:

"It has been supposed that if the government have the rights of a belligerent, then, after the rebellion is suppressed, it will have the rights of conquest; that a State and its inhabitants may be permanently divested of all political privileges, and treated as foreign territory acquired by arms. This is an error. Belligerent rights cannot be exercised where there are no belligerents."

That is what I said: Confiscation is only a war measure, and ceases with the war. Again: "When the United States take possession of a rebel district, they mere vindicate their pre-existing title. Under despotic governments the right of confiscation may be unlimited; but under our government the right of sovereignty over any portion of a State is given and limited by the Constitution, and will be the same after the war as it was before the war."

There is one lot in Massachusetts, and if Abraham were alive to day, I would have him pray to God to spare that State and trust it—not only to three men, but, even to one. There is at least one good man in it, and he is a Judge, and dares to proclaim to all that security to property is given by the Constitution the same after as before the war. And now, I will read for the patriots of the audience, something from the most distinguished of all writers on international law:

"When a sovereign, arrogating to himself the absolute disposal of a people whom he has conquered, attempts to reduce them to slavery, he perpetuates the state of warfare between that nation and himself. Should he be said in such a case, there may be peace, and a kind of compact by which the conqueror consents to spare the lives of the vanquished on condition that they acknowledge themselves his slaves: he who makes such an assertion, is ignorant that war gives no right to take away the life of an enemy, who has laid down his arms and submitted. But let us not dispute the point; let the man who holds such principles of jurisprudence keep them for his own use and benefit. Well deserves to be subjected to such a law. But men of spirit, to whom life is nothing—less than nothing, unless sweetened with liberty, will always conceive themselves at war with that oppressor, though actual hostilities are suspended on their part, through want of ability."

My friends, this was written by a man who lived in despotic times, a man who was taught under a despotic government, and how his love of liberty and law shames the praters about loyalty in free America!

I will dwell no more on this subject. Confiscation is the law of enemies in war, and in peace it is the law of the robber. If they have the will to rob you, you will never escape by submitting to their power. If you submit, give up the law and substitute the will of the robber, he boldly avows that it is his purpose, not to give the black man his rights, but to bring about such measures, and so to shape things as to perpetuate the rule of the Radical party. Every man who joins the party, and can satisfy them that he will sincerely hold in this work that he will be accepted. They will put their arms around you and call you brothers. [Applause.] You can make a friend of the devil upon these same terms [laughter and applause], and there is but little difference between them. [Great applause.] If you please the one you will go to the other, and I am not sure but you will get what you deserve, but I object to your taking the country with you. [Immense applause.]

But, O! it is said to see the Constitution trampled upon and the country destroyed, only to perpetuate their hellish dynasty and then to see some of our own people join in this unholy work, calling upon us to submit and become the agents of our own dishonor! This is sad, sorrowful, and fills me with shame!

These bills propose at every step to abrogate the Constitution—trample upon the State and its laws—to blot out every hope—to perjure every man who accepts them, with every principle of honor, safety, and justice disregarded, trampled upon and despised—all to perpetuate the power of their wicked authors. Can this scheme succeed? Will it succeed? That is the question. I feel truly thankful in my heart that I have an answer which lifts my soul amidst all the gloom and apprehension of the hour. Some of you may not appreciate it, but to me it is the only oasis in this desert. This scheme

will never, never succeed, and I proclaim its ultimate failure to day in your hearing. [Unbounded applause.] I know that some think it will. The air is full of the words of those who proclaim that there is no power to prevent it. Men have before this been weak and foolish, and cowards and traitors have before believed as you talk now but I have a reason for the faith that is in me, which is absolutely sublime in the strength of its foundations.

1st. It will fail, because it is not possible to perpetuate a government of force under the forms of a Democracy. It may take some time to comprehend this thought, but you will not forget it. That which is now proposed is force. It is proposed by men who do not live in this State, and whose agents do not live here; and it is sought to be accomplished by military power, but under the pretence of your sanction—not to please yourselves, but them. There is not an instance in all history where a government of force has been perpetuated under the form of free institutions. It is an impossibility, and can never succeed. [Applause.]

2d. And it is sought to be accomplished by deceit and fraud, which cannot much longer escape detection. The masses of the people of the North love the Constitution and fought for it and the Union, but the leaders did not fight for it, and do not love it, and they now seek to destroy it under pretence that we must give some further guarantee for our future good behavior than merely supporting the Constitution. As soon as the means by which their deceit and fraud have been covered up are removed, the scheme will be crushed to death by the people. It is a double shaped monster, like the Sentinel at Hell-gate which can live nowhere except in a political pandemonium.

And what must be the results? I do not say we will come out of all this with free institutions preserved, but this scheme can never succeed. A despotism over the whole country and over all the people, guilty and innocent alike, may ensue. You fail, but you may bring ruin upon all. Whenever you pull down the Temple of Liberty, you also will be crushed by the fall. You cannot level or lower us and elevate yourselves. We must either all rise or all go down together. Despotism may come, empires may rise and fall among us, but whether they do or not, we shall not have the reign of a radical party. Understand me: If I say a man cannot live high up in the air, I do not mean he cannot go up in a balloon and remain there for a time; or if I say a man cannot live under water, I do not say he cannot go down in a diving bell and remain a while; but the Radicals will as certainly fail to perpetuate their power under this scheme, as that a man will fall who attempts to dwell in the air, or drown who makes his home under water. Such a government would be unnatural—a political monstrosity, and cannot possibly last; but you may destroy the forms as well as the principles of free government, and then you will have a monarchy, an aristocracy, an empire, or a despotism, as the case may be.

It may be that we of the United States have been so crazy in leaving the Constitution—the only Ark of safety—that our heavenly Father has doomed us to perish, but I am gratified with a hope that it is not so. If not, there is but one method for our rescue, and that is by a prompt restoration of the Constitution. Will it come? Will we escape an agrarian war with insulting despotism, and save our institutions for our children? I hope we shall—I believe we shall. Though a great effort is being made—a designed effort—to destroy us as Rome was destroyed, I believe the effort will fail.

But I have faith in the Anglo-Saxon blood. I have faith in the Anglo-Saxon blood.

I have faith in the Anglo-Saxon blood. Our liberty was not born in a day. It is not the work of one generation. It is the fruit of a hundred struggles, and its guarantees have been perfecting for eight hundred years. Many have been the efforts to destroy it. Often the